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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

3 October 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The Korean Situation

I. Military Situation

Summary

Major elements of the ROK forces continue to advance into North Korea along the east coast, with the point of deepest penetration being 25 miles north of the 38th parallel. US Marine units encountered stiffening resistance from two new major enemy units in advancing north and northeast of Seoul. UN forces in the south continued redeployment to block more effectively enemy northward movement. UN naval and air units provided support to ground units.

Ground

Elements of the ROK 3rd Division maintained a steady rate of advance into North Korea against almost no resistance. As of early afternoon of 3 October (Korean time), UN air observers reported ROK troops 25 miles north of the 38th parallel on the east coast road. To the south of the ROK 3rd Division line of advance, the ROK Capital Division is reported attacking westward along the road from Yangyang to Hange-ri. Other advance elements of the ROK forces are now within eight miles of the parallel. Two US Marine regiments advancing north and northeast of Seoul encountered the North Korean 27th Brigade in the Munsan area and the 17th Division in the Uijongbu area. (The press reports the capture of Uijongbu by the US Marines.) In the southern zone, units of the UN forces continued to re-deploy in an effort to block more effectively the enemy's routes of escape to the north. The enemy threw a roadblock across the Kunchon-Taejon road during the night of 1 October and 2,000 North Korean soldiers moved northward. The 27th Regiment of the US 25th Division linked up with ROK Marines near the port of Yosu on the south coast of Korea.

Navy

UN naval units patrolled the Korean east and west coasts. No fire missions were requested. Carrier aircraft were active in the Seoul area.

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Air

Lack of enemy resistance in South Korea produced a new low in close support missions with only 27 flown. Fighter-bombers continued to range over North Korea, while B-29's dropped 219 tons of bombs on the North Korean Army training center at Naman, on the east coast near Chongjin.

II. General Situation

South Korean soldiers are being instructed by ROK Army Headquarters to act in North Korea as the "protector" and not the conqueror of North Korean civilians, who are to be treated as liberated brothers, not enemies. The ROK Army also is to demonstrate by the example of good conduct that democratic rule is superior to the police methods of Communists.

R. H. HILFENKOETTER  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central  
Intelligence.

~~SECRET~~  
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